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ECONOMISTS HOLD LIVELY DISCUSSION

Taylor and Caverhill Read Papers.

DR. LEACOCK PRESENT.

Current Topics Draw All Into Spirit Of Meeting.

The Economics Club held a meeting in the Smoking Room of the Arts Building last evening. The president, Common, occupied the chair. Borden, secretary of the club, read the minutes of the previous meeting. Prof. Leacock was present.

Before the meeting opened, coffee was served by kindness of Dr. Leacock.

Two papers were read, one on the Agrarian Party in Canada, Its Programme and Its Influence, by Caverhill, Arts '20; and one on Radical Parties in Canada, by Taylor, Arts '20.

After these papers, Mr. Huguessen, who was present, made a few remarks about them and about the present situation in general. He claims that the Canadian public does not fully realize the importance of the labor question. The newspapers, which are under capitalistic control, talk a lot of bosh, and keep the public misinformed. For several years the race question has been the only political issue in Canadian politics; labor will furnish a change. Division between the classes is better than division between the races.

At the close of Mr. Huguessen's remarks, a lively discussion was taken up among the club members. The general attitude of the meeting seemed to be one of sympathy with labor, but disapproval of such drastic methods as were undertaken during the recent Winnipeg disorders. In fact, most of the argument hinged on the Winnipeg incident. At 10.40 the meeting broke up.

The papers of Caverhill and Taylor follow verbatim:

THE AGRARIAN PARTY IN CANADA Its Programme and Its Influence.

Ever since the farmers of Canada have been in the least organized, they have been attempting to obtain relief from the burdens imposed upon them by the various governments of Canada. From the point of view of the farmer, all, or nearly all, legislation has been in the interests of the manufacturing and privileged classes, and considering Agriculture to be the basic industry of Canada, they have felt themselves much abused. With the rural population representing one-half of the total population of Canada, it would seem unfair to have the large majority of members of Parliament coming from the urban districts.

Since the inception of the Grain Growers' movement, the organization has endeavored to train both men and women of all nationalities to think clearly on financial, social and economic questions, with a view to making better citizens of them and to helping them fight against the influence brought to bear upon the Parliaments by industrial, financial and transportation interests.

Year after year at their conventions, the farmers have passed resolutions demanding a change in the state of affairs, while representations have been made at intervals to Ottawa, but though promises have been made, they were as easily broken, until the farmers, at last tired of the party politicians, who were their friends and supporters until elected, and who afterwards forgot them with that ease that comes so naturally to men occupied with higher things, decided to take the reins into their own hands and to try more direct action.

In December, 1916, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, after much deliberation, drew up a programme and prepared for the fight.

This Council is composed of the executive officers of the United Farmers of Alberta, the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Grain Growers' Guide, the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, representing about 65,000 farmers in all.

In January and February of 1917 this programme was submitted to the annual conventions of the farmers' bodies of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, and was adopted by them all. Here and there a few alterations were suggested, but they were in

WHAT'S ON

TO-DAY.

5.00 p.m.—Physics Building. Dr. C. Batho on Method of Experiment in Aeronautics.

5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Union House Committee in the Union.

5.15 p.m.—Advanced Boxing class.

5.30 p.m.—Indoor Baseball Turnout at High School.

6.15 p.m.—Beginners' Boxing class.

6.30-7.30 p.m.—Senior and Junior Hockey practice.

Coming.

Jan. 11th, 4.15 p.m.—Lecture on India and Buddhism, by Kenneth Saunders, at the Hall.

Jan. 11th, 7.00 p.m.—Students' Service at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul.

Jan. 12th—Meeting of Dental Society.

Jan. 15—Close of Drawing Contest for the Annual.

Jan. 21st—Science Freshman-Sophomore Banquet.

Jan. 23—Informal Dance at Union.

Jan. 23-25—J. Still Wilson's Lectures at Strathcona Hall.

BASKETBALL PRACTICE AT CENTRAL "Y"

Senior Team Rounding Into Good Form.

TWO GAMES PLAYED.

System Of Signals Adds To Speed Of Team.

About twelve men from the senior basketball squad held a practice in the Central Y.M. last night. The men were not in the best condition, but a few practices such as they indulged in last night should soon put them into form again.

Art Walsh first lined them up and put them through some overhead fast passing. He said that the pass was useful in getting the ball up to the forwards and must be executed with much speed. The men then tried underhand passing with both the left and the right hand. Walsh pointed out that passes must be made accurately, so handle it.

The "Reds" then played the "Whites" a practice game. The "Reds," who were composed of the senior team, did some fast passing, but their shooting was poor. Hay and Perreault shot most of the goals for the "Reds," but they were somewhat off color, and the attempts at baskets far exceeded the number of balls netted. The "Whites" combination was poor, and their shooting was not satisfactory. Crane starred for the "Whites," and shot the majority of the baskets.

Walsh then gave the players a rest for a few minutes. The "Whites" practiced shooting, and the coach discussed a few matters with the senior team. A system of signals has been adopted, and Walsh explained to the men how they could be carried out most successfully.

A second game was then played, and the "Whites" tried valiantly to even matters up. McBean's great height enabled him to drop the ball into the basket quite easily.

The shooting was somewhat improved during this game, but the men showed that the Xmas holidays had not increased their stamina. The showers, which were lacking last practice, were much enjoyed by the players after the game.

GOV. GENERAL COMES TO MCGILL

Paid a Visit Here Yesterday Morning.

Yesterday morning the University was honored with a visit from the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General of Canada. At eleven o'clock the Duke, with two of his aides and Mr. John W. Ross, one of the Governors of the University, met Dr. F. D. Adams, the acting Principal, in the Redpath Library.

Thence the party proceeded to the Physics Building, where some time was spent going through the various laboratories. The Chemistry and Science buildings were also the object of much interest to the distinguished visitor.

The Duke was greatly interested in the Medical Library and the Anatomical Museum, which are well known for the extent and value of their contents. In the Arts Building the party passed

K. SAUNDERS WILL SPEAK ON INDIA

Buddhism To Receive Special Attention.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Lecture To Be Given At Strathcona Hall Sunday Afternoon At 4.15 p.m.

When a man, famous throughout the British Empire and America for his eminent scholarship and marked ability, can give expression to his knowledge in the impressive, pointed manner that appeals to every appreciative student, he always proves a great attraction. And when this man speaks on one of the most topical subjects of to-day, fortunate are those who can enjoy the opportunity of hearing him.

The students of McGill are going to be given this opportunity. Next Sunday afternoon Mr. Kenneth Saunders, an Oxford graduate, who has done great things for India, centering his special efforts on Ceylon, is now touring American universities and cities, and has been persuaded to come to McGill for a few days. He will give his first talk here Sunday afternoon, in Strathcona Hall, at 4.15 o'clock, and amongst other details will address the student body on Buddhism and its status in India and the world to-day.

It is not generally known how widespread Buddhism is. Surprising as the fact that besides holding a great part of the Hindu natives in its clutches, Buddhism is not at all confined to that continent. In America, there are Buddhist temples to an astonishing number, all attesting powerful influences working against American and Canadian nationality and Christian progress. In Germany, there are definitely known to be two million Buddhists.

Those at the head of that powerful creed are gentile; they have a hold, and a powerful one, on the natives; but recent years have shown them that whatever they might believe, whatever might be the omnipotence of their Buddha, yet Christianity was overstepping them in many points. But, cunning as only they are, they were not discouraged. Their creed had some good points; these they retained. Christianity had many wonder-working elements — these they copied, and shaped their creed to include the new essentials. And their followers, plastic and easily influenced, rejoiced at the changes, not realizing their true source.

Kenneth Saunders can tell just what these changes are. In the masterly manner in which he addressed the Dos Moines Conference, he will tell of India as it is to-day — how fit or how unfit it is for its new responsibilities of self-government. He, in collaboration with Dr. Farquhar, is editing a series on "Indian Literature." He knows India — India in its every aspect. He will tell of the blacks who fought for democracy at the front, and cannot enjoy that democracy for which they fought and which they have earned.

Come next Sunday, then, at 4.15. If you are a politician, come and catch a vision of the India that is getting self-government. If you are an economist, come and see why it is that, while laborers in Canada make \$10 a day, those in India barely make \$10 a year. If you are interested in helping the world to live Christ, or at least have the chance to live as Christ means they should, come out and find why India to-day is not free to do so. If you are one of the countless "indifferents" that do exist even at McGill, come out and hear Kenneth Saunders, and you will soon lose your indifference and realize that he is a real man, a man you would like to have closer association with.

MACS. RETURNED MEN.

Do not forget to send that circular letter to your Federal Member of Parliament at your earliest convenience. Send it at once. It is the duty of every returned man to help as much as he can towards getting the government to recognize the returned student as a vital force. The name and address of your local representative can be found in the Library in the Parliamentary Year Book. Be sure to endorse your own address and ask for the members co-operation and support. If possible obtain a favorable reply.

through several of the class rooms while lectures were in progress.

The Governor-General expressed great pleasure over his visit to the University, and was delighted with the accommodation and advantages offered to students in the metropolis.



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FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1926.

THE FOOL COLUMN

Dr. J. P. Greene, President of the William Jewell College, situated at Liberty, Missouri, has written a book which he has entitled "The Fool Column."

One of the best chapters in this book is entitled "The Fool Column." In his varied acquaintance with young college men, President Greene says, he has found it necessary to advise them to help books with themselves, that is to write in one column all the money they receive from home, and also all they earn, and in another column to mark all they spend. His experience leads him to believe, however, that generally speaking his advice has not been followed. He relates that one student took his advice and followed the plan for two years. At the end of that period he examined his book and found that he had spent for ice-cream, chewing gum, etc., thirty-four dollars. The President thought that this sum was rather excessive for a fellow who was putting himself through college. The habit of checking up however was valuable, for the next year showed a much better result. Instead of thirty-four dollars entered in "The Fool Column" less than three dollars was marked there. The young man had learned a lesson. Later he was married and his wife's father wanted to present him with a home, but he would not accept it. Now he has a home of his own, paid for out of his own earnings.

No doubt there are many college men who could with profit keep a book with "The Fool Column" marked therein. Nearly everyone fails to be as definite in keeping accounts as he should be.

While the President only speaks in his book about financial matters, there are other things which might be marked in "The Fool Column." The wasted minutes quickly amount to hours, and while a few minutes per day seem so insignificant as not to be worthy of attention, yet if one would conscientiously take account of the waste the result after a week's attention would be surprising.

Now is the time to develop the habit of keeping accurate account of expenditures of money, and at the same time it would be well to remember that time is money. Habits are more easily formed in college days and this is one that ought not to be neglected.

THE HUM IN THE LIBRARY

Perhaps one of the most disturbing influences during a period of study or thought is a continual hum of conversation nearby. Not actually loud enough to inhibit work entirely, it acts as an intermittent irritant ultimately driving almost to distraction the one who is endeavoring to carry on any serious work requiring concentration and continued thought.

It was in order that those who wished to spend a period of their college term in the latter way that the library was built and equipped. Unfortunately for those disposed to work it seems that this is either not understood or carelessly disregarded by many who have formed the habit of spending their off-hours there. At the present time it is well nigh impossible to study there unless by chance one is able to slip by the librarian into a far corner of the stack amid the silent and dusty volumes. Surely a word here will suffice to remind those who continue to chat in the library that this practice is extremely ungentlemanly.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

It will be recalled that Mr. Lloyd George recently received with favor a deputation on the Channel Tunnel scheme. The Observer, of London, has now treated its readers to a delightful glimpse into the future, in an interview with the chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee. It is proposed that all the great capitals of Europe shall be served, and that trains shall be run by electric power through the tunnel, thus obviating trouble with fumes from the engines. It is expected that the tunnel passage will be negotiated in forty-five minutes, and that through the tunnel, luggage to its destination will be carried. The time taken to travel will be less than an hour, and the cost some £30,000,000 to £32,000,000.

A RECORD IN COPYING.

If Countess Tolstoy really copied out the 600,000 words of "War and Peace" seven times while Tolstoy was writing, and recasting various parts of his masterpiece, she undoubtedly deserves the palm for patience and perseverance; and the more so from the fact that her husband's writing, illegible as often as not, must have added to her toil, expert as she naturally was in deciphering it. The fact that the Countess, with strong literary tastes herself, took the deepest interest in her husband's work; but 600,000 words seven times over is surely a record for devotion. The time taken to travel will be less than an hour, and the cost some £30,000,000 to £32,000,000.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK WITH HIS NEW WIFE ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

Greeted by Many Admirers, One of Whom Indulges in Reflections on the Heroic Character of the Woman Who Gave up the Poet to Another

When announcement of the arrival of Maurice Maeterlinck in New York was made the other day, I determined (writes Mimosia Berke in the New York Telegraph), to go down to the pier and look at this genius, for I had just read a very interesting book which described the erotic influence on literary genius.

It was a gray, wet day. The France had been delayed because of the fog. The blue bird airplanes which were to have flown down to welcome the poet were unable to fly. The buildings looked shadowy and fantastic and unreal. This was the day on which Maeterlinck was to be welcomed to our city. Doves of people were out to welcome him.

Even at half-past four o'clock the newspaper men and the news photographers were hanging about with lots of other people, too, who seemed to have nothing to do and to entertain a wish, like myself, merely to look upon this great Belgian, who has written so much literature and about whom so much has been written.

Reflections on Georgette Leblanc. Those few hours of waiting for the France and her distinguished passenger were filled with reflection. I tried to picture the crowd if it had been Georgette Leblanc who was coming with him to America.

Georgette Leblanc, the recently divorced first Madame Maeterlinck, is probably one of the most singularly heroic characters of all modern love stories. Since the Brownings, she and Maeterlinck were granted in Europe to being the most romantic married lovers.

Georgette Leblanc was an actress of recognized standing when Maeterlinck was only a peasant poet. He had the feeling, the sensibility, the imagination, of course, but what the companion-ship and association of his wife did for him socially and culturally is a matter of European record.

"One love" was written into all his dramas, essays, poems. The one-love idea permeated his every work. Georgette Leblanc was his inspiration for eighteen years. She helped to bring out his play. She gave her time and talent to making them. She created a delightful social life about her husband. Eccentric, probably, with the inevitable jewel on her forehead, she was kind and over-sympathetic, almost foolishly self-sacrificing.

Exactness so little from the husband to whom she gave so much, there was one side of the poet, it seems, that Georgette Leblanc failed to develop. When he was a man past middle-age he fell in love with the little actress Renee Lahan, to whom Georgette Leblanc herself had given assistance.

Quietly and without spectacular play, Georgette Leblanc divorced the husband she had helped to make famous, that she could marry the youthful woman whom she preferred.

This was the last bit of eighteen years of usefulness in her relation with him. The love story of Georgette Leblanc has been written and rewritten and written again. It is such a strange one. People in every country of the world have expressed sympathy for the great actress, Light of the Blue Bird.

After all, is Georgette Leblanc the loser? Genius is remote from character, and putting it aside, was Maurice Maeterlinck worthy of the love he took for eighteen years, then threw aside, for Youth?

An Onslaught of Admirers.

It may have been because of this prejudice, that I saw, when Maurice Maeterlinck came down the gang-plank, little of delicate, weeping poet I had expected. He is a big man, nearly six feet tall and proportionately broad. The dreamer is suggested only in his slightly rambling conversation. His hair is iron-gray and slightly shaggy. His face is slightly shaggy.

Maeterlinck was met by a furious onslaught of reporters and admirers. The autograph hounds were busy. He had a giant fountain pen, almost like an advertisement, to be sure, but over a stationer's door, with which this autographing was accomplished.

Some were asked if it was with this pen he wrote plays, and without a word of humor he replied no, that he wrote them with a pencil and afterward on the typewriter.

Because there were so many people about and I didn't wish to create any embarrassment, I didn't ask the poet the questions I had planned about his wife and who actually was the inspiration of the one-love idea he put into his plays.

I watched him, noting that his hat seemed too small for his almost fat head, as he talked about the skyline. All New Yorkers know the skyline is wonderful, and why they expect every foreigner to assure them of it, I can't understand. But it is the thing for everyone to do, and Maeterlinck was not going to upset the tradition. He said all he said, partly in English, partly in French through an interpreter, about the skyline.

Not a Spiritualist.

He talked about the soul and seasickness. In spite of his somewhat labored English in doing it, he told the reporters on the pier that he had come to America to lecture in English on "The Beginnings of New Signs of the Immortality of the Soul."

I have been studying English for six weeks before sailing on the France, and will spend three months travelling through the United States lecturing and will assist at "The Blue Bird," he said.

Maeterlinck, when asked about "The Unknown Guest," said he was not a spiritualist. "I do not say that I do not believe in ghosts or that I do believe in them, I am leaving spiritualism on one side to be taken up later."

ARE ATHLETICS AT MACDONALD A FAILURE?

Urgent Need Of Re-organization In Every Branch Of Sport.

NO COACHES.

Open Air Rink At Macdonald Should Be Replaced By Up-to-Date Covered-in Rinks.

That Macdonald College does not hold the position she should in athletics is becoming more and more apparent. The students at Macdonald are peculiarly well situated to turn out a winning team in every branch of sports, yet such is not the case. There is a good opportunity with every facility required for practice at this college which other faculties of McGill, for instance, have not. The students all live in one residence, and their individual abilities are fairly well known, so that it is an easy matter to select the material required to build up a team for any sport; and, having an excellent gymnasium in the building, makes it much easier to turn out the different teams to practice, while it is no trouble at all to arrange for practice hours. Therefore we have at Macdonald a decided advantage over colleges where they have to arrange for practice hours at outside gymnasiums, rinks, etc.

This year Macdonald students are in the Montreal City and District Indoor Baseball League, which is composed of a number of first class teams from high standing clubs. Each of these clubs has a coach who has been drilling his team for some time past, and very soon Macdonald will be sending a practically inexperienced and uncoached team to compete with the best teams of the city. It is true that there is a manager for our team who is doing his duty, but it is impossible for a student to get a team into the efficient, smooth working machine that a capable energetic coach could. The same practically holds true for Basketball and Hockey. As far as is known yet Macdonald is not in any Basketball league.

In past years this college always prided herself on her basketball. It is only a few years ago that Guelph's best team met defeat in our gymnasium, and since then McGill teams and Y.M.C.A. teams from all the branches of the city have learned to respect the green and gold. Are we not to be represented in any league this year? As yet there have been comparatively few college basketball practices. What there were, being confined to those before the Christmas vacation when the players were promiscuously asked to turn out. If there is going to be a good team this year the best material must be selected at once and regular and frequent practices should commence immediately. Continued practising together, condition and proper coaching are the essentials that go to turn out a first class team, and it is high time something was being done in this respect.

Nor is the rink above criticism in many respects. It is not out of place to mention a frequently repeated fact that Macdonald College has reached that stage of maturity when an up-to-date covered-in rink could be reasonably afforded. Skating is the principal feature of winter life at the college. It is hard to keep a rink in proper shape out of doors. The weather is either too cold for skating, stormy weather occurs, or soft weather spoils the ice where it would not be covered in. However, since the rink must necessarily be out-of-doors why not have it as comfortable as possible? Some four hundred students are forced to use what is available of one small shack improperly heated as a dressing room. This shack is not large enough to hold one tenth of the number who will be skating every night this year. There should be better provision than this, and at least a dressing shack for the girls and one for the boys.

The rink should be commenced sufficiently early in the season to ensure skating immediately upon the commencement of the winter term. Arrangements could be made by which some student spending the vacation in college could look after it. Almost a whole week of the term has gone but the rink is not properly going yet. True the weather is somewhat remiss, but not altogether. Had there been a good foundation of ice a slight thaw would have hardly affected it. This is very unfortunate for our hockey team, which should be practising every afternoon if they are to uphold the reputation of the college.

It is the duty of every Macdonald student, girl or boy, to do her or his level best to help make their college teams victors rather than losers as has been the majority of cases of late. To know what was to be done with it. Though a big man, broader and higher than those who harassed him, Maeterlinck gave meek and dreamy answers to the foolish barrage of futile and irrelevant questions about ghosts and fountain pens and seasickness and tall buildings.

An overflow meeting of enthusiastic Belgians was conducted at one side by the presence of Madame Maeterlinck, who accompanied him to the pier.

NOTICES

Members of executives and others are requested to look under this heading for notices of all festivities. Each notice is absolutely official. The Editor will not be responsible for errors in articles unless the time and date are written out in full when they are sent in.

RETURNED MEN!

Will all Undergraduates who held commissions in any branch of the Canadian forces during the past war kindly send their names, unit, rank, faculty and year to the Secretary of the Graduates Society, c/o the Registrar's office, McGill University. This information is required in connection with a military dinner that it is proposed to hold in the near future and for the records of the society.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. C. Batho will speak on "Methods of Experiment in Aeronautics," to-day at five p.m., in the Physics Building. All who may be interested in this subject are very cordially invited to attend.

UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Union House Committee in the Union at 5.00 p.m. to-day.

LAW BALL PRACTICE.

The following Law men are requested to turn out to-day at the High School Gym at 5.30 p.m., for the Indoor Ball practice: Capt. Foster, McGillis, Crankshaw, Anglin, Sliger, Hibbard, Gallery, Wilson, McLaughlin, Biggar. And any others interested.

HOCKEY PRACTICE.

A practice is called for 6.30 for all members of the Senior and Junior squads on the Campus Rink. All the members of the Junior team who went up to the Mount Royal Arena on Wednesday night are requested to be out. Also the following: T. Hall, H. Emo, N. Egg, A. Mitchell, D. Walker.

FOUND.

Organic Chemistry textbook by Remsen, in the McGill Union. Owner's name appears inside. Can be recovered at the hall porter's desk in the Union.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

There will be an Indoor Baseball practice to-day at half past five (5.30) in the High School Gym, University street. All men who have played class games and those who know the game are requested to turn out. As McGill will enter two teams in the newly formed league it is essential that all those who have played the game be present so that there may be no shortage of material.

CAMPUS RINK.

Tickets for the Campus Rink are now on sale at the office of the Secretary of the Students' Council in the Union. All those who intend using the rink are asked to get their tickets as soon as possible.

CLASS HOCKEY.

Several class hockey representatives were not present at the meeting which was held in the Union yesterday. These men are requested to see the Secretary of the Students' Council as soon as possible in order to arrange for practice hours for their class teams.

BOXING.

The advanced boxing class will meet to-day at 5.15, followed by the beginners' sections at 6.15. Everybody out on time!

SKATING PARTY.

The skating enthusiasts this year are many and ardent, as has been proved by the scenes of attractive activity on the Campus Rink of late in the afternoons. In order that skaters as well as dancers may be given an opportunity of enjoying the social whirl a skating party has been arranged for Monday next, January 12th. The ice is in splendid condition and a big crowd is expected. Music for the bands will be supplied by our familiar hurdy-gurdy and refreshments will be served after skating at Strathcona Hall.

Be at the Hall sharply at 8 o'clock in order to get your card filled early and ready to skate by 8.40.

McGILL FIGURE-SKATING AND WALTZING CLUB!

Will all those wishing to join the McGill Figure-Skating and Waltzing Club please send in their names immediately with the fee of one dollar (\$1.00) to the treasurer, M. Chorney, Sec. '22, c/o Janitor of Engineering Building, or to the Secretary, Miss D. Aylen, R.V.C.

This club is open to members of the staff as well as undergraduates and graduates, and members will have the use of the Campus Rink every Thursday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, beginning January 15th.

Music will be provided for each Thursday night.

DENTAL SOCIETY.

On Monday, January 12th, a meeting of the Dental Society will be held by the presence of Madame Maeterlinck, who accompanied him to the pier.

CORRECTION.

In yesterday's "Daily" the date of the closing of the Illustration contest for the Annual was announced as Wednesday, January 15th. This should read—Wednesday, January 14th.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following results have just been posted in the Dental Faculty:

Bacteriology—Third Year Dental Students—December 1919.

HONORS.

1—Laurin, E. M., and Veith, G. S., equal.
2—Gregson, W. E., and Kutzman, E. A., equal.
3—Ratner, M.
PASS (in order of merit).
Laurin, E. M.
Veith, G. S.
Gregson, W. E.
Kutzman, E. A.
Ratner, M.
Hyams, B. L.
Bernfeld, B.
Rosenbaum, F. L.
Solomon, N.
Wiener, J.
Goldwater, E., B.A.
Shklar, Louis.
Haie, G. M.

The war has revealed surprising manual dexterity and often unsuspected strength in many women. Among the English Land Army girls decorated by Princess Mary is a high proportion of motor-plovers. Naturally the work is heavy, and demands the sturdiest endurance. One woman, however, earned distinction by plowing Cumberland land which men refused to touch; and in another county awards have been won by three women on difficult, sloping ground; while the tractor average of another, working strenuously for 16 months, doubled that of the men. A very fine record, and one which shows that when the necessity arises, English women are as handy in the fields as their French sisters.

WRESTLING CLASS HOLD A PRACTICE

Necessity Of Keeping Up a Regular Attendance.

The wrestling class held their first meeting after the holidays yesterday. There was a fairly good turnout. Most of the old familiar faces were to be seen there; only Adams, who generally fills the secondary role in Mr. Smith's demonstrations, was absent.

The men were paired off and started right away to practice some new holds and defenses, which were demonstrated by Mr. Smith.

The space for practice afforded by the two mats was rather limited, and the couples occasionally got considerably mixed. But some excellent work was got through nevertheless.

After this the usual bouts were held. The men were divided according to weight into squads of five, and the bouts were arranged on the relay system. This ensures everyone wrestling with as many different men as possible, and so getting acquainted with a variety of styles. Each man had three minutes on the mat, and the majority found this quite enough for the first go after the holidays. On account of this relaxation of training, the speed of most of the bouts was not up to the usual standard, but it is expected that this will be regained in a short time.

With reference to the question of attendance at the classes, Mr. Smith stated that he had received a letter from the Corporation ordering that the attendance be strictly kept. During the second term the regulations concerning compulsory physical exercise will be rigidly enforced, and those who have been lax in this respect hitherto are liable to get an unpleasant shock. Everyone is therefore urged to turn out regularly.

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ECONOMISTS HOLD LIVELY DISCUSSION

(Continued from Page One.)

absolutely the same vein and were simply adapted to local conditions. The programme was therefore published in its original form, and, in brief, is as follows:

The Customs Tariff.

Whereas the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her Allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this enviable position being due to the Free Trade policy which has enabled her to draw her supplies freely from every quarter of the globe, and consequently to undersell her competitors on the world's markets, and because this policy has not only been profitable to Great Britain but has greatly strengthened the bonds of Empire by facilitating trade between the Motherland and her Overseas Dominions — we believe that the best interests of the Empire and of Canada would be served by reciprocal action on the part of Canada through gradual reduction of the tariff on British imports, having for its object a closer union and a better understanding between Canada and the Motherland, and by so doing, not only strengthen the hands of Great Britain in the life and death struggle in which she is now engaged, but at the same time bring about a great reduction in the cost of living to our Canadian people.

And Whereas the Protective Tariff has fostered combines, trusts and "gentlemen's agreements" in almost every line of Canada's industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada — both urban and rural — have been shamefully exploited through the elimination of competition, the ruination of many of our smaller industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff;

And Whereas, Agriculture — the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends — is almost stagnant throughout Canada, as shown by the declining rural population in both Eastern and Western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material, and practically everything the farmer has to buy, caused by the Protective Tariff, so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally to carry on farming operations profitably;

And Whereas the Protective Tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, thereby building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer;

And Whereas the Protective Tariff has been and is a chief corrupting influence in our national life, because the protected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political and campaign funds, thus encouraging both political parties to look for support, thereby lowering the standard of public morality;

Therefore Be It Resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that as a means of bringing about these much needed reforms and at the same time reducing the high cost of living, now proving such a burden on the people of Canada,

our tariff laws should be amended as follows:

(1) By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

(2) That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.

(3) That all foodstuffs not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.

(4) That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list.

(5) That the customs tariff on all the necessities of life be materially reduced.

(6) That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

Taxation for Revenue.

As these tariff reductions will very considerably reduce the national revenue derived from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:

(1) By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

(2) By a sharply graduated personal income tax.

(3) By a heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

(4) By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

Other Necessary Reforms.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture desires to endorse also the following policies as in the best interests of the people of Canada:

(1) The nationalization of all railways, telegraph and express companies.

(2) That no more natural resources be alienated from the Crown but brought into use only under short term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

(3) Direct legislation, including the initiative and referendum and the right of recall.

(4) Publicity of political campaign fund contributions and expenditures both before and after elections.

(5) The abolition of the patronage system.

(6) Full provincial autonomy in liquor legislation, including manufacture, export and import.

(7) That the extension of the franchise to women in any province shall automatically admit them to the Federal franchise.

The above programme was drafted in December, 1916, and when the Council met in November, 1918, some slight revision was made, due to conditions arising out of the war. Extensions were briefly as follows:

That the Council was in favor of a League of Nations as an international organization to give permanence to the world's peace by removing old causes of conflict.

That the further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal under the present governmental system of British constitutional authority, and that no attempt should be made to centralize Imperial control.

That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish

annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

That in levying and collecting the business profits tax, the Dominion Government should insist that it be absolutely upon the basis of the actual cash invested in the business, and that no consideration be allowed for what is popularly known as watered stock.

That it is the recognized duty of Canada to exercise all due diligence for the future wellbeing of the returned soldier and his dependents, and that vocational training, where necessary, and aid enabling returned soldiers to settle upon farming land when possible, be given to the greatest extent.

Other recommendations were — The immediate repeal of the War Time Elections Act, the discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada, the abolition of the Federal Senate, the removal of press censorship upon the restoration of peace and the immediate restoration of the rights of free speech, the opening of seats in Parliament to women on the same terms as men.

Let us now turn and see in how much the farmers have been so far successful. The most important plank in their platform was the one covering the tariff demands, and though nothing definite has yet been done in this regard, the retirement of the Hon. T. A. O'Rear from the Government and various other signs point to the fact that the tariff is likely to be the big issue when the next general election is fought. Again, the decision of Premier Borden not to resign seems to show that the parties at Ottawa are far from looking forward to any election.

Coming to taxation, we find the farmers' wish for an income tax carried in the budget of 1917, increased in 1918, and again in the following session. Taxes on corporations have also been raised. Granting of land to the railways has ceased and granting of leases of the public domain has been curtailed. Whether the farmer can look upon the government acquisition of the C.N.R., G.T.P. and G.T.R. as a fulfillment of their desires or as a necessary choice, is hard to say, but at any rate, the step has been taken.

The farmers of the Province of Quebec have commenced to organize themselves, and are holding meetings at which prominent men, including Premier Dugas of Ontario, are to speak.

In Ontario, of course, the farmers have had great success, the result of the provincial elections last October being as follows: U.F.O., 45; Liberals, 28; Conservatives, 25; Labor, 11; Independent, 2. The new premier, Ernest C. Drury, a farmer from Simcoe County, seems to have had some trouble in choosing his cabinet; some of those chosen for it realizing that the job was too big for them, decided to pack up the old carpet bag and go back to their farms, leaving active participation in politics behind them. His cabinet finally made up, Drury has started with a rich, but what the outcome will be, time alone can tell.

One of the first moves of this new government has been to go carefully into the salaries and sessional indemnities of members, with a view to the curtailment, anyway of the latter, if not of both. From a standpoint of economy this seems quite a step, as any government that will cut down their own monetary privileges first, is very likely to get after departmental extravagance.

In the Prairie Provinces, although individual members have been returned here and there, the farmers have not met with the same success as their confreres in Ontario. This may perhaps be attributed to the fact that the latter had become really "fighting mad" because of various imagined wrongs perpetrated upon them by the Federal and Provincial governments, the principal of which were the refusal of exemptions at the time of conscription, the Daylight Saving scheme and the Boards of Commerce with their threats of curtailment of prices.

In the long run, whether the farmers' policy would be good or not, from a national point of view, is a matter of considerable debate. The reduction of the tariff or its total abolition would appear to be almost certain to cripple most Canadian manufacturers to such an extent as to cause them to close down or move to the States. Because of the comparatively small scale of production and lack of raw materials, the Canadian manufacturer cannot hope to compete with his opponent across the line, and the closing down of the majority of Canadian plants would leave the farmer with a much curtailed market for the grain he may be able to grow cheaper.

Other loyal Canadians are convinced that the acceptance of the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911 will lead in the near future to the complete absorption of our Dominion by the U.S.A., and expect with horror to see the Union Jack stored away in the attic and our children saluting the Stars and Stripes and blowing their fingers off with fire crackers each Fourth of July.

However, we can only wait and see how the farmers got along in Ontario, and as the next Dominion elections are not scheduled until 1923, much may take place in that time. There is no doubt, however, that Canada is entering on the most interesting and perhaps crucial stage of her political history.

RADICAL PARTIES IN CANADA.

The Radical parties in Canada have been much influenced, as is natural, by the physical conditions of the country at different periods. When this was a great undeveloped country with a small population the free land, free mining privileges, etc., which were to

be had for the asking provided the boon of alternative employment. There was always a new section of the country and as Ionia would say, this prevented the exploitation of labor. Undoubtedly this was a great boon in doing away with poverty as slums in our great cities are of only recent origin. Owing to this the Radical parties which we hear most about nowadays and which are either the results of sympathetic thinkers who see the results of uneven distribution of wealth or the struggle of those who feel personally the hardships of the capitalistic system, these Radical parties were not known in the Canada of the greater part of the 19th century. The few so called Radical parties were not out to change the existing state of society, but solely to alter external state policies. Such a one was the Annexationist Association of 1849, formed out of a curious blend of genuine sympathizers with the U.S. and Tories alienated partly by Elgin's support of their opponents and partly by British commercial injury to Canada. They issued an address to the people of Canada in which the remedy prescribed for all their woes was a friendly and peaceful separation from British connection and a union upon equitable terms with the Great North American Confederacy of Sovereign States. This movement was confined mainly to Montreal, but found a few sympathizers here and there throughout the country. This feeling found expression again in 1887 in the movement known as the Commercial Union Club, of which Dr. Goldwin Smith was the president. The objects of this club were not complete annexation to the States, but they wished to secure unrestricted reciprocity of trade between Canada and the U.S., and if there was to be any tariff it would encircle the whole continent for incoming goods. Goldwin Smith himself favored independence, but his writings were taken more seriously in England and the United States than they were in Canada.

By this time trade unionism had appeared in Canada as a class weapon, but they directed the little power they then had towards industrial rather than political action. The increase in general wealth has brought about this class feeling, and it has increased with the growth of the country. At first it was very weak, as such a large proportion of the population of the country was and is agricultural (4%) and the labor interest in farming is purely secondary as 87% of the farmers in Canada own their own farms. Though quite a large number of skilled farm laborers are employed, class consciousness among them does not appear to exist. Still the influence of agricultural upon the general labor situation is great. The harvesting period, with its high wages and short, hard work season, has great influence upon the general labor market. The relations of farmer's organizations with those of the laboring classes are sympathetic and in some directions, notably co-operation, the farmers have taken the lead in matters that in other countries have received their chief impetus from the backing of labor.

The first congress of duly accredited representatives of organized labor in the Dominion of Canada was held in Toronto in 1873. There were 45 delegates present, and a very conservative doctrine was preached, chiefly just the need of labor to organize. In this they were fairly successful. By 1883 the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was formed as a successor to the old Canadian Labor Union. It is composed of representatives from Trades and Labor Councils and Unions in all parts of the Dominion and is important as the chief labor organization in this country. This Congress still refrained from taking any direct political action and was altogether quite a conservative element. At their 13th annual meeting they decided that in Ontario, at least, they should refrain from attempting to introduce new legislation, but should direct all their energies to seeing that the labor laws already enacted were enforced. In the platform of Principles of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in 1898, the most radical planks were: (1) Free compulsory education, (2) 8-hour day and 6 days in the week, (3) minimum living wage, based on local conditions, (4) public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, (5) abolition of Dominion Senate, (6) compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes, (7) proportional representation and cumulative vote. It would take a very stiff Tory to find much Red element in that programme. In 1900 we find the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada talking as if the millennium had come, because Parliament had passed a Conciliation Act which allowed for the arbitration of labor disputes, but did not make it compulsory as by the British North America Act only the Provincial Governments had the right to so interfere with the civil rights of the people, and had also established a Department of Labor which must publish a monthly Labor Gazette and prepare an annual report to Parliament.

As the President, Mr. Smith, said in his address to the Trades and Labor Congress of this session: "The work of the amelioration of the masses is not brought about by any other method than the continuous but slow evolution that always characterizes the principle of every true and permanent reform." This seemed to be the general feeling of labor at that time. When accredited representatives of the Canadian Socialist League applied for seats in the Trades and Labor Congress they were refused by a vote of 48 to 11. The Congress did pass a



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ALMY'S

trouble to organize these men, even temporarily, so that they can strike when their conditions need bettering.

The revolt from the moderate opinions of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress has come. The B.C. Federation of Labor with a Socialist basis, under men like Hawthornwaite, Pettiford and Kingsley, joined hands with the Alberta Federation of Labor and different labor leaders such as Russell and Ivens, and started to organize a Radical Western Labor Party, based upon the One Big Union idea

rather than on the conservative councils of organized Canadian labor. The chief I.W.W. element of Canada is the "Social Democratic Party of Canada." They had their headquarters in Toronto and published an organ called "Canada Forward." They had branches in most of the Canadian industrial centres from Montreal to Vancouver. Their platform was: "We, the Social Democratic Party of Canada, affirm our allegiance to, and support of the International Socialism"

Continued on Page 4

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ECONOMISTS HOLD LIVELY DISCUSSION

(Continued from page 2.)

Movement. By virtue of the ownership of the means of production and distribution all wealth the workers produce accrues into the hands of the Capitalistic Class who defend it, by means of the State, the Army, Navy and Judiciary. The object of the Social Democratic Party is to organize the workers into a political party, to obtain the reins of government and to transform all capitalistic property into the collective property of the working class. This social transformation means the liberation not only of the proletariat but of the whole human race. The struggle of the working class against capitalistic exploitation produces a constant state of warfare between these two forces for the control of political and economic power.

That may be rather a wild programme to stick out, but it has all been said before without any particular fuss being raised about it. But a great scare went through Canada. People said there were twenty Soviets ready waiting to get the word of command and then set themselves up in authority over Canada. The Social Democratic, along with a long list of other organizations were declared illegal and anybody belonging to them or furthering their interests was committing a criminal offence. Any organization that had the name Russian anywhere about it was, of course, put on the criminal list, while even the Chinese, who are so noted all over the world for their love of change, socialistic tendencies, high wage demands, etc., had their two poor little labor unions benched. The country was in such a state of panic that if any man who was known to have labor sympathies had got up and used Lincoln's words "Government of the people, by the people and for the people," some capitalistic newspaper would have howled out "Anarchy."

This state of affairs was well shown in the Winnipeg strike. The original dispute was between the meat workers and their employers. The meat workers struck for the recognition of the right of collective bargaining, which has been recognized in England for years, and for higher wages. The other unions, under their leaders, went on a sympathetic strike and preached the doctrine that the working classes must have some control over their destinies.

Bolshewism, cried those citizens of Winnipeg who have been controlling their municipal and provincial governments for years. The milk deliverers had gone on strike with the rest of labor, but in order to spare suffering in the city they were sent back on their jobs, and in order that they wouldn't be molested as strike-breakers, they were given cards saying that they were working by permission of the strike committee. Immediately it was blazoned from one end of Canada to the other that the strike committee had set up Soviet government in Winnipeg. The strike committee then made the mistake of calling off the milk deliverers, which allowed the Citizens' Committee to put in strike-breakers and protect them by force. The Citizens' Committee claim that by their heroic defence and stubborn resistance, which consisted for the most part of drilling with the Home Guard, they prevented a coup d'état planned by the labor leaders to overturn the established order of society and force a Bolshewist regime on Canada. The implication was carefully spread abroad that alien enemies and revolutionaries were at the bottom of the trouble, but it is notorious that the chief strike leaders, Russell, Wanning and Ivens are all British born, and, according to Major Andrews, D.S.O., the Unionist member for Centre Winnipeg, who in 1917 defeated a labor candidate, eighty per cent. of the returned men of Winnipeg were in sympathy with the strikers and also the object of the strike. If a party which had eighty per cent. of the returned men was called the Reds, the other party might well be called the Yellows. The parade during which the strikers were fired on was a silent parade, under the auspices of the returned men, who brought their wives and children with them. Even such a lot of broken down bums as the ex-soldier seems to be nowadays considered, would not bring their wives and children if their idea had been to start a riot.

Canada is the last place in Anglo-Saxondom where a revolt of the proletariat, aiming at communism, has the least chance of success. Almost one-half of the community are individualistic farmers owning their own land, and forty-two per cent. of the population give devout allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church, which, under French-Canadian leadership, shoulders at the word "Socialism." The labor leaders are not such harebrained fanatics that they thought that by strikes in Winnipeg and Vancouver, 1,500 miles apart, they could overthrow Canadian society. The strike was broken by the Government, and the leaders were arrested. The Cabinet moved in the steps of blind reaction, as before the arrests were made, Mr. J. A. Calder rushed through both Houses in one day an amendment to the Immigration Act permitting deportation of British born residents of Canada who had come under the scope of the sedition clause on recommendation of the Departmental Board who sit upon the cases of undesirable. The Trades and Labor Congress intervened, and threatened a wholesale protest by Labor from Vancouver to Halifax if an open trial

was not granted to the threatened labor leaders. The British Labor Party at its conference at Southport also passed a strong resolution of protest against the attempt of the Canadian Government to secretly deport British born leaders of industrial disputes.

Although the strike was ended, its influences are far reaching. It awakened the interest of people all over the country in labor questions and it forced the Federal Government to appoint a Commission to investigate the High Cost of Living; and, most important of all, it has taught the workers that if they confine themselves purely to industrial action, sooner or later the State will block their efforts, and if they desire to fight an even battle they must see that they strive for political as a corollary to economic action.

The political effects of the strike cannot fail to be far reaching, as it means the eventual overthrow of the Union Government. The farmers and the French-Canadians are already frankly hostile to it, and labor will not soon forget its attempts at strike-breaking. There are various solutions, ranging from that advanced by a certain Lady Pope before the Daughters of the Empire, at the Ritz, to always smile sweetly at the laboring man, and say "Good morning," and thus kill all labor troubles, to the hope entertained in some quarters that a party such as the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association, may eventually become the official Labor Party of the future. This association, of which Mr. Woodward, who took a prominent part in the Winnipeg strike, is president, was formed primarily among the railroad men, but it welcomes all workers by hand or brain to join it. Its platform, which is too long to give here, is far from being ultra-radical, in fact it is not nearly as radical as the platform put forward by the Progressive party at McGill. The crisis is leading more and more people to look for salvation to the strong agrarian party which has been gathering strength since December, 1918. The farmers are radical reformers, with the brake of the conservatism of property holders. If they can combine with labor, there is no reason why anything should stop them, but there seem to be indications that any such continued combination will be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain.

THE HIGH COST OF LAUNDERING.

A traveling man sends his laundry check to this newspaper, says an exchange, to back up his statement that he had to pay a Boston laundry 45 cents, in 1919, for the washing of a shirt which he bought from a New York department store in 1918 for 75 cents. Of course, this does not prove that one should buy all his shirts in New York, or that he should never have them washed in Boston, but it is fairly good superficial evidence that the cost of living is high — if anybody still demands proof along that line! Somehow or another the incident brings to mind the old housekeeper's saying, that "three removes are as bad as a fire." If the traveling man's experience is to be accepted as typical, one might build a new maxim on it. Say, for example, "A shirt's squandered when twice laundered." Repeated often enough, some such dictum as that might be expected, in time, to bring down the cost of laundering — unless, forsooth, it raised the price of shirts!

FUEL OIL FOR LINERS.

The vogue of fuel oil is still expanding, and every week brings new evidence of it. The great liner Aquitania is to be converted from coal to oil. This is merely an incident, and it is predicted that all large British passenger liners will sooner or later adopt liquid fuel.

The question of the supply of such fuel is very interesting, and this is developing from week to week. The view taken by the London Times' writer has been that this supply will be adequate for years to come, but that the era of cheap oil fuel is passing by. One of the most notable series of events in this connection recently has been the completion by the Mexican Eagle Oil Company of three wells in the Naranjos field of Mexico with a total daily output, if they are allowed to flow, of about 180,000 to 200,000 barrels. Sir Marcus Samuel puts the capacity of these wells at a total of 30,000 tons daily. If that is so, he is reckoning rather more than six barrels to the ton, which would indicate a heavy oil. Most Mexican oil is heavy; but it is by no means a bad fuel oil, especially considering its price. Readers hardly need to be informed that the British Admiralty have been large purchasers of Mexican oil fuel. Meanwhile, the large oil groups of the world are as quickly as possible pushing ahead the establishment of oil fuel stations at convenient points along ocean routes.

"Everything is going up in price—even police-court fines," said the Stratford magistrate to a seaman, who said he had celebrated Christmas in advance, as he was about to start on a voyage. He was fined 20s. for being drunk.

£2,185 is estimated to be the cost for the first year of a scheme recommended to the St. Patricks Borough Council for the assistance of widowed, deserted, and unmarried mothers and their children.

On the usual grounds, Mrs. Beatrice Marion Lock was granted a divorce from her husband, Dr. John Lewis Lock, of Uxbridge. After the outbreak of war Dr. Lock became a military doctor at St. Thomas's Hospital.

Mr. William Hall Peile, M.D., of Sidmouth, Devon, who left estate valued at £14,563, directed his executors in his will to have one of the radial arteries opened by a surgeon and to pay him two guineas for his services; and also to have his body exhumed.

HIGH COST OF LIVING TOLD IN LITERATURE.

I and Dr. Williams to the ordinary over against the Exchange, where we dined and had great wrangling with the master of the house when the reckoning was brought to us, he setting down exceeding high everything.—Peppys's Diary.

It is of found likewise that divers unconscionable dealers have one measure to sell by and another, to buy withal, and the like also in weight.—William Harrison, A Description of Elizabethan England, in the Holmshed Chronicles.

The mayor of Saint-Denis, so black was his bread, has, by a dyspeptic populace, been hanged on the lantern there.—Carlyle's French Revolution.

Please, sir, I want some more.—Oliver Twist.

There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny: the three hooped pot shall have ten hoops.—King Henry VI., Part II.

Cicliodius had promised the people cheap bread, but there was no bread to be had. The hungry mob howled about the senate-house, threatening fire and massacre. The great capitalists and contractors were belayed, to be at their work again.—Froude's Life of Caesar.

I've often wished that I had clear. For life, six hundred pounds a year.—Jonathan Swift.

Gonzalo—Here is everything advantageous to life.

Antonio—True; save means to live.—The Tempest.

There are thousands of homes in England at this moment where wives and mothers and children are dying of hunger. Come with me and we will never rest until the Corn Laws are repealed.—Richard Cobden to John Bright.

I care not much for gold or land; Give me a mortgage here and there, Some good bank stock, some note of hand.

Or trifling railroad share; I only ask that Fortune send A little more than I shall spend.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Third Fisherman—Master, I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.

First Fisherman—Why, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones.—Pericles.

No Sugar Relief in Sight.—Contemporary News Headline.

No Sugar.—Chapter Heading, Carlyle's French Revolution.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change comes.—Job.

LOWELL THOMAS ENTERTAINED.

As a mark of appreciation of the work done by Mr. Lowell Thomas, the American war correspondent, in promoting Anglo-American friendship, the English-speaking Union recently entertained Mr. Thomas at a luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant.

His wonderful film-lecture on "Albany in Palestine" has delighted huge audiences at Covent Garden and elsewhere. Memorable scenes enacted at such places as Jerusalem, Jericho and Nazareth, and landscapes of historic fame photographed from an aeroplane have brought Palestine and Arabia vividly before the eyes of the Londoner.

Nothing more beautiful was shown than the ruins of Petra, silent in the loneliness of the desert.

Major-General Sir R. A. Kerr Montgomery, formerly commanding the Tyne Garrison, has been appointed Food Commissioner for Northumberland and Durham.

"Potential fathers should be taught fathercraft," declared Miss Smee, chairman of the Acton Education Committee, in describing the success which had attended the opening of the local classes in mothercraft for elementary school girls.

Judge Atherton Jones, K.C., suggested in the City of London Court that the authoritative bodies of the chartered accountants' profession should prepare a schedule of charges which would serve as a guide to the members and the public alike.

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in "THE LOTTERY MAN."

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Yoho Valley — News

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LOEW'S

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